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ATLAS
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE



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In map catalogue.



5. The fifth part of the document discusses the ethical considerations that must be taken into account when conducting research. It includes a detailed discussion of the various ethical issues that can arise in research and provides guidance on how to address these issues in a responsible and ethical manner.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of research and the challenges that researchers will face in the coming years. It includes a detailed discussion of the various factors that will shape the future of research and provides guidance on how to prepare for these challenges.

A T L A S
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WITH EXPLANATORY AND STATISTICAL NOTES.

By JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.



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P R E F A C E.

THIS little Work has been specially prepared with a view to the Illustration, by a complete Series of MAPS and PLANS, of the various Colonies and Dependencies of the entire British Empire throughout the World, in a more comprehensive and condensed form than can be afforded by any of the numerous *General Atlases* already before the public. The first Map gives, with the aid of colour, a distinct general view of the distribution and vast extent of this Dominion, on which the sun is truly said never to set. The other Plates represent, in detail, the individual Colonies and Settlements, while the whole is accompanied by EXPLANATORY and STATISTICAL NOTES, illustrating the population, area, and mode and date of acquisition of the various Colonies. It is hoped that the Work will prove alike instructive to the student and interesting to the many who have connection with any of the widely distributed Members of the greatest Empire of the Globe.

NOTES TO THE MAPS

OF

BRITISH EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE magnitude and immense Population of the BRITISH EMPIRE will be best understood by a comparison with the other great Empires of the Globe. It will be seen, by the following Table, that its Area far exceeds that of any other Empire, while in Population it is exceeded only by the Chinese. In wealth and civilization the British Empire is unrivalled among the Powers in either Hemisphere.

Table of Largest Empires.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population at Last Census.	Population per Square Mile.
BRITISH EMPIRE . . .	8,144,025	224,916,000	27.6
RUSSIAN EMPIRE . . .	7,815,502	76,029,818	9.8
CHINESE EMPIRE . . .	3,010,400	414,686,556	137.7
UNITED STATES . . .	3,393,848	31,980,200	9.3
BRAZILIAN EMPIRE . . .	3,137,880	10,045,000	3.1
FRENCH EMPIRE . . .	653,500	44,440,900	6.8

Table of the British Possessions throughout the World, with their Population and Area in English Square Miles. (Map 1.)

IN EUROPE.					Area.	Population.
British Islands	.	.	.	.	122,518	29,070,932
Gibraltar	.	.	.	.	2	16,643
Heligoland	.	.	.	.	5	2,800
Malta and Gozo	.	.	.	.	115	145,368
IN ASIA.						
India (including Dependent States)	.	.	.	.	1,476,617	185,908,000
Ceylon	.	.	.	.	24,700	2,342,098
Andaman Islands	.	.	.	.	3,000	...
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	.	.	.	.	1,575	274,000
Aden	.	.	.	.	18	40,000
Hong Kong	.	.	.	.	29	124,850
Labuan Island	.	.	.	.	45	3,346
Perim Island (Red Sea)	.	.	.	.	5	...
IN AFRICA.						
Gambia River	.	.	.	.	21	6,939
Sierra Leone	.	.	.	.	468	60,000
Gold Coast	.	.	.	.	6,000	151,346
Cape Colony	.	.	.	.	104,931	267,096
British Caffraria	.	.	.	.		
Natal	.	.	.	.	25,000	156,165
Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Seychelle Islands	.	.	.	.	708	322,517
Ascension Island	.	.	.	.	34	500
St. Helena Island	.	.	.	.	47	6,860
IN NORTH AMERICA.						
Dominion of Canada	.	.	.	.	377,045	3,090,561
Prince Edward Island	.	.	.	.	2,173	84,386
Newfoundland	.	.	.	.	40,200	122,638
British Columbia	.	.	.	.	225,000	64,000
Vancouver Island	.	.	.	.	16,000	25,000
Hudson Bay Territory and Arctic Regions	.	.	.	.	2,500,000	100,000
British Honduras or Belize	.	.	.	.	13,500	25,635
Jamaica	.	.	.	.	6,400	441,264
Bahama Islands	.	.	.	.	3,021	35,487
Trinidad and other West India Islands	.	.	.	.	3,541	422,000
Bermuda Islands	.	.	.	.	24	11,451
IN SOUTH AMERICA.						
British Guiana	.	.	.	.	76,000	155,026
Falkland Islands	.	.	.	.	7,600	592
IN OCEANIA.						
New South Wales, Australia	.	.	.	.	323,437	378,935
Victoria do.	.	.	.	.	88,408	574,331
Queensland do.	.	.	.	.	678,000	59,712
South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land	.	.	.	.	906,784	140,416
West Australia	.	.	.	.	978,000	18,780
Tasmania	.	.	.	.	26,215	91,519
New Zealand	.	.	.	.	106,839	175,409
Total of British Empire throughout the World.					8,144,025	224,916,000

EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS.

THE BRITISH ISLES (Map 2), consist of two large islands (GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND), with about 5,500 smaller islands and rocks, of which not more than 420 are inhabited. GREAT BRITAIN is the largest island in Europe, its greatest length being 608 miles, and its greatest breadth 320. ENGLAND and WALES occupy the southern division, and SCOTLAND the northern and more rugged portion. IRELAND, the second of the group in size and importance, is 306 miles in extreme length, by 180 in breadth. Numerous smaller islands skirt the coasts of both of these, especially on the Western shores. The whole forms the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

THE CHANNEL ISLES (Map 2), a group lying off the coast of France, are all that now remain to Britain of the Norman Possessions inherited from William the Conqueror. JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, and SARK are the chief.

Table of Population and Area of the British Isles.

GREAT BRITAIN.	Area in Sq. M.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England	50,922	13,090,523	14,997,427	16,921,888	18,954,444
Wales	7,397	806,274	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780
Scotland and its Islands	31,324	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294
	89,643	16,261,183	18,529,316	20,816,351	23,128,518
Ireland and its Islands	32,421	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,551,970	5,798,967
Islands in the British Seas—					
Isle of Man	282	41,000	47,975	52,387	52,469
Channel Islands	112	62,710	76,065	90,739	90,978
Total British Isles	122,518	24,409,311	26,828,480	27,737,363	29,070,932

Table of the Chief Towns of the British Isles, and their Population, in 1861.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
London	2,803,034	Blackburn	63,125
Liverpool	443,874	Plymouth	62,823
Manchester and Salford	440,760	Wolverhampton (Municipal)	60,858
Birmingham	295,955	Stockport	54,681
Leeds	207,153	Devonport	50,504
Sheffield	185,157		
Bristol	154,093	SCOTLAND.	
Newcastle	109,291	Edinburgh and Leith	201,636
Bradford	106,218	Glasgow	394,857
Hull	98,994	Dundee	90,425
Portsmouth	94,546	Aberdeen	73,794
Preston	82,961	Paisley	47,406
Sunderland	80,324	Greenock	42,098
Brighton	77,693	Perth	25,250
Nottingham	74,531		
Norwich	74,414	IRELAND.	
Oldham	72,334	Dublin	249,733
Bolton	70,396	Belfast	119,242
Leicester	68,052	Cork	78,892
		Limerick	44,626

GIBRALTAR (Map 3A), a strongly fortified seaport and garrison near the southern extremity of Spain, 1,151 miles from Southampton, 981 miles from Malta. Latitude of Mole, 36° 7' 3" N.; longitude, 5° 21' 2" W. Length, 3 miles; area, 1¾ square miles; population, 16,643. It was taken by the British, under Sir G. Rooke, 1704.

HELGOLAND, or *Helgoland* (Map 3B), an island in the North Sea, about 40 miles from the mouth of the Elbe, and 400 miles from London. Area, $5\frac{1}{4}$ square miles; population, 2,800. It has been retained by Britain since 1807.

MALTESE ISLANDS (Map 3D), are situated in the Mediterranean Sea, 54 miles S.S.W. from Sicily, and form one of the most valuable possessions of the Empire. **MALTA**, the chief island, has an area of 95 square miles; population (1861), 134,055. **GOZO**, or *Gozzo*, 4 miles N.W. of Malta; area, about 18 square miles; population, 16,000. **RABATO** is the chief town; population, 2,000. Total area of the isles, 115 square miles; population, 145,368. Taken, under Nelson, in 1801.

VALETTA, or *La Valeta* (Map 3D), capital city of Malta. Latitude of Palace, $35^{\circ} 53' 8''$ N.; longitude, $14^{\circ} 31' 2''$ E.; population, with suburbs, 53,000; shortest sea-distance to Southampton, 2,132 miles; to Alexandria, 819 miles; to Marseilles, 659 miles.

ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

INDIA, or *Hindustan* (Map 4), an immense country of Asia, nearly all under the subjection of the British Crown. Its length, from north to south, is about 1,900 miles, and its extreme breadth, about 1,500 miles, having an area estimated at 1,476,617 square miles, or about twelve times the dimensions of the British Isles. Britain's first acquisition in this great country was by charter, granted to the East India Company in 1800; from that time, by a succession of conquests and annexations, nearly the whole of India has come under British sway. In 1858, the power of government was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown, and India declared by Royal Proclamation an integral part of the British Empire. For administrative purposes, British India is divided into 3 Presidencies—**BENGAL**, **MADRAS**, and **BOMBAY**; 4 Lieutenant-governorships—the **NORTH-WEST PROVINCES**, **PUNJAB**, **OUDE**, and **BRITISH BURMAH**; besides these, there are the **CENTRAL PROVINCES**, governed by a Commissioner. The following Table gives the area and population, as far as they can be ascertained:—

	Area in English Square Miles.	Population.
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL—		
Bengal	1,098,024	138,015,000
North-West Provinces and Oude		
Central Provinces		
Punjab		
British Burmah	178,613	30,555,000
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS	199,980	17,338,000
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY		
Total	1,476,617	185,908,000

Chief Towns in India.

CALCUTTA, the capital of India; population, 600,000; distance from London by Overland route, 7,960 miles, or 40 days.

BOMBAY, population, 600,000; distance from London by Overland route, 6,175 miles, or 30 days.

MADRAS, population, 450,000; distance from London by Overland route, 7,190 miles, or 36 days.

CEYLON (Map 4), a large island south of India, 271 miles in length, by 137 miles in breadth, and having an area of 24,700 square miles; population, 2,342,098. Capital, **COLOMBO**, with a population of 40,000. Taken by the British in 1796.

FURTHER INDIA, or *India beyond the Ganges* (Map 5), consists of the Provinces of **ARRACAN**, **PEGU**, and **TENASSERIM**, constituted, in 1862, for administrative purposes, into **BRITISH BURMAH**; area, 90,000 square miles; population, in 1861, 1,897,897. Arracan and TENASSERIM were acquired by treaty, after the wars of 1825-6, Pegu being taken in 1852.

STRAIT SETTLEMENTS (Map 5), embrace the possessions in the Strait of Malacca, consisting of **PENANG**, or **PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND**, **PROVINCE WELLESLEY**, **MALACCA**, and **SINGAPORE**; area, 1,575 square miles; population, 274,000. The seat of government is at George Town, in Penang, and is directly responsible to that of India.

PENANG, or **Prince of Wales' Island** (Map 6D).—Area, 150 square miles; population, 44,000; purchased from the King of Quedah, 1785. The capital, **GEORGE TOWN**, has a commodious harbour, barracks, &c. Latitude, 5° 24' N.; longitude, 100° 21' E.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (Map 6D), on the coast of Malay Peninsula, opposite Penang. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 4 miles; area, 140 square miles; population, 65,000. Purchased in 1802.

MALACCA (Map 6F), a province on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula (40 miles by 25). Area, 1,000 square miles; population, 80,792. Transferred to Britain by the Dutch in 1824.

SINGAPORE (Map 5A), an island at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Length, 27 miles; breadth, 11 miles; area, 206 square miles; population, 80,792. Purchased from the Sultan of Johore, in 1819. The town of Singapore on the S.E. coast has a good port, and is strongly fortified. Distance from London, 8,239 miles.

PERIM, or **Maiun Island** (Map 6A'), situated at the entrance of the Red Sea. Length, 4 miles; latitude, 12° 38' N.; longitude, 43° 23' E. It was first occupied by the British in 1799, but abandoned in 1801. Re-occupied, Feb. 1, 1857. Has an excellent harbour.

LABUAN ISLAND (Map 6B), off the coast of BORNEO. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 5 miles; population, 3,346. It was purchased by the British in 1846; contains an abundance of excellent coal.

HONG-KONG, or **Haing-Kiang** (**Fragrant Streams**) (Map 6C), an island off the coast of China, near the Canton River. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 2½ miles; area, 29 square miles; population, 124,850. It was ceded to Britain, in 1841, by treaty of Canton; and again, in 1842, by treaty of Nan-King. Distance from London (*via* Egypt), 10,546 miles. There was added to it, by treaty of Pekin, in 1861, a small piece of the adjoining mainland, called **COWLOON**.

ADEN (Map 6E), a small peninsula and town on the south coast of Arabia, occupied by the British since 1839. It is strongly fortified, and is a most important coaling station on the steamboat passage to India. Area of Peninsula, 18 square miles; population, 40,000. Distance from London, 4,511 miles.

AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS.

AUSTRALIA (formerly **New Holland**), is the largest island in the world, being about a fifth less than Europe, or about 3,000,000 square miles. Distance, from E. to W., 2,600 miles, and from N. to S., nearly 2,000 miles. It was discovered by the Dutch in 1606; but it was not till 1788 that the first British settlement was established at Port Jackson, in New South Wales, and was named Sydney, in honour of Viscount Sydney, the Colonial Secretary of State. It is represented on Map 1, and in detail on Maps 7 and 8. The following Table exhibits the area and population of the various colonies :—

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Years when Established.
NEW SOUTH WALES	323,437	378,935	1788
WEST AUSTRALIA	978,000	18,780	1829
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including North Australia, Alexandria, and Stuart Land	906,784	140,416	1834
VICTORIA, formerly Australia Felix	88,408	574,331	1837
QUEENSLAND	678,000	59,712	1859
ABORIGINES		70,000?	...
	2,974,629	1,242,174	

Chief Towns.

SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales; population, 93,686; distance from London, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, 12,300 miles.

MELBOURNE, capital of Victoria; population, 125,000; distance from London, 11,740 miles.

ADELAIDE, capital of South Australia; population, 17,933.

BRISBANE, capital of Queensland; population, 6,051.

NEW ZEALAND (Map 9), consists of two large islands, NORTH and SOUTH, with several smaller islands, the chief of which is STEWART ISLAND. The length of the group is about 1,050 miles, with an area of 106,259 square miles, or about an eighth larger than Great Britain. Discovered, in 1642, by Tasman, but taken possession of for Britain by Captain Cook, in 1770. Proclaimed a British Colony, 1841. **AUCKLAND**, the capital, has a population of 8,000.

The Divisions and Population, by the census of 1861, are as follows:—

	Province.	Population, 1861.	Last Estimate.
North Island	Auckland	24,420	36,000
	Taranaki	2,044	8,000
	Wellington	12,566	17,000
	Hawke's Bay	2,611	6,900
South Island	Nelson	9,952	12,000
	Marlborough	2,299	3,000
	Canterbury	16,040	27,000
	Otago	27,163	60,000
	Southland	1,820	5,500
	Stewart Island	56	...
	Chatham Islands	574	...
	Military and Families	7,294	...
Total		106,839	175,409

TASMANIA (Map 9A) (formerly Van Diemen's Land), a large island off the southernmost point of Australia. Length and breadth each about 200 miles; area, 26,215 square miles, or about one fourth of that of Great Britain. Population, 91,519. **HOBART TOWN** is the capital, with a population of 19,449. Shortest sea-route to England, 12,130 miles. First settlement in 1803. Discovered in 1642.

AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

CAPE COLONY, or Cape of Good Hope (Map 10), in the extreme south of Africa, has an area of 104,931 square miles, one-sixth larger than Great Britain. Length, about 700 miles, with an average breadth of 400 miles; population, 267,096. Chief town is **CAPE TOWN**; population, 25,000. Shortest sea-route from Liverpool, 5,990 miles. Colonised by the Dutch in 1652, and taken by the British in 1795.

BRITISH CAFFRARIA (Map 10).—Was proclaimed a separate colony in 1860. **KING WILLIAMS TOWN** is the capital.

NATAL (Map 10), on the S.E. coast of Africa. Was proclaimed a British Colony in 1843, and erected into a distinct colony in 1856. Area, about 25,000 square miles; population, 156,165. Chief town is **PIETERMARITZBURG**.

SIERRA LEONE (Map 11A), a small peninsula and river on the West Coast of Africa. Area, 468 square miles; population, 60,000, nearly all freed slaves. Was purchased, in 1787, by private individuals, for the suppression of the slave trade, but since 1807, has been directly under the British Crown. Capital, **FREETOWN**, with a population of 16,000.

GAMBIA SETTLEMENTS (Map 11A), consist of **BATHURST**, a town on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the River Gambia, **FORT GEORGE**, and other smaller stations farther up the river. Population, 6,939. The Settlements date from 1618.

GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS (Map 11A), consist of CAPE COAST CASTLE, DIXCOVE, ACCRA, JAMES FORT, and other smaller stations on the Gold Coast, with QUITTA and LAGOS on the Slave Coast. CAPE COAST CASTLE, the capital of these settlements, dates from 1664, and has a population of 10,000. LAGOS, captured in 1851; population, 10,000.

ST. HELENA (Map 110), an island in the South Atlantic. Area, 47 square miles; population, 6,860. Shortest sea route to Portsmouth, 4,330 miles. Latitude of Observatory, 15° 55' S.; longitude, 5° 44' W. Taken, 1668.

ASCENSION (Map 11B), an island in the South Atlantic. Area, 34 square miles; population, 500. Taken by the British in 1815. It is 800 miles N.W. of St. Helena. Latitude of fort, 70° 55' 55" S.; longitude, 14° 25' 5" W. It is a dependency of St. Helena.

MAURITIUS, or Isle of France (Map 11E), an island in the Indian Ocean. Length, 36 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Area, including the dependencies of Rodriguez, Seychelles, Amirantes Isles, &c., 708 square miles; population, 322,517. It was captured by the British in 1810, and its possession ratified to them by treaty of Paris, in 1814. PORT LOUIS is the capital. Population, 14,525.

SEYCHELLE, or Mahe Archipelago (Map 11D), consists of 30 small islands. Population, 1,000, or including the Amirante Isles and Rodriguez, 9,055. Mahe Island is 16 miles long, by 1 miles broad. PORT VICTORIA, the capital, is on this island.

AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Map 12), comprises the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, HUDSON BAY TERRITORY, LABRADOR, BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, and YUKON. It has an area of upwards of 3,000,000 square miles, or nearly 24½ times the area of the British Isles. Population nearly 4,000,000.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA (Map 13), according to Act of Parliament, 1867, includes the Provinces of ONTARIO (late Upper Canada), QUEBEC (late Lower Canada), NEW BRUNSWICK, and NOVA SCOTIA. Lower Canada was taken by the British from the French in 1759-60, and established as a British Colony, by Royal Proclamation, in 1763. The British settlers soon extended further inland into Upper Canada, and, in 1791, it was divided into two sections, Eastern and Western, which were again re-united in 1840. NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA originally formed a French Colony, called Acadia or New France, and was ceded to the British in 1713. The following table gives the population and area of the various provinces forming the new Dominion:—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capital Towns.
QUEBEC (late Lower Canada)	210,020	1,111,566	Quebec and Montreal.
ONTARIO (late Upper Canada)	121,260	1,396,091	Ottawa.
NEW BRUNSWICK	27,105	252,047	Fredericton.
NOVA SCOTIA	18,660	330,857	Halifax.
Total	377,045	3,090,561	

NEWFOUNDLAND (Map 13).—Area, 40,200 square miles; population, 122,638. Claimed as a British Possession, in 1497, by right of discovery. Capital, ST. JOHN; population, 25,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Map 13).—Area, 2,173 square miles; population, 84,386. Became a British Possession in 1758. Capital, CHARLOTTETOWN; population, 6,700.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Map 14).—Area, 225,000; population, 64,000. Constituted a colony in 1858, after the discovery of its extensive gold fields. Capital, NEW WESTMINSTER, on the Fraser River.

VANCOUVER ISLAND (Map 14).—Area, 16,000; population, 25,000. Discovered by Captain Cook, 1778; but it was not till after the gold discovery in the Fraser River, in 1858, that it became a settled colony. Capital, VICTORIA; population, 6,000.

BERMUDAS or Somer's Islands (Map 160).—Area, 24 square miles; population, 11,451. A group of Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 588 miles from Cape Hatteras, United States. They consist of five small islands, with nearly 400 rocky islets. Discovered by Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1552, and colonized by the British in 1612.

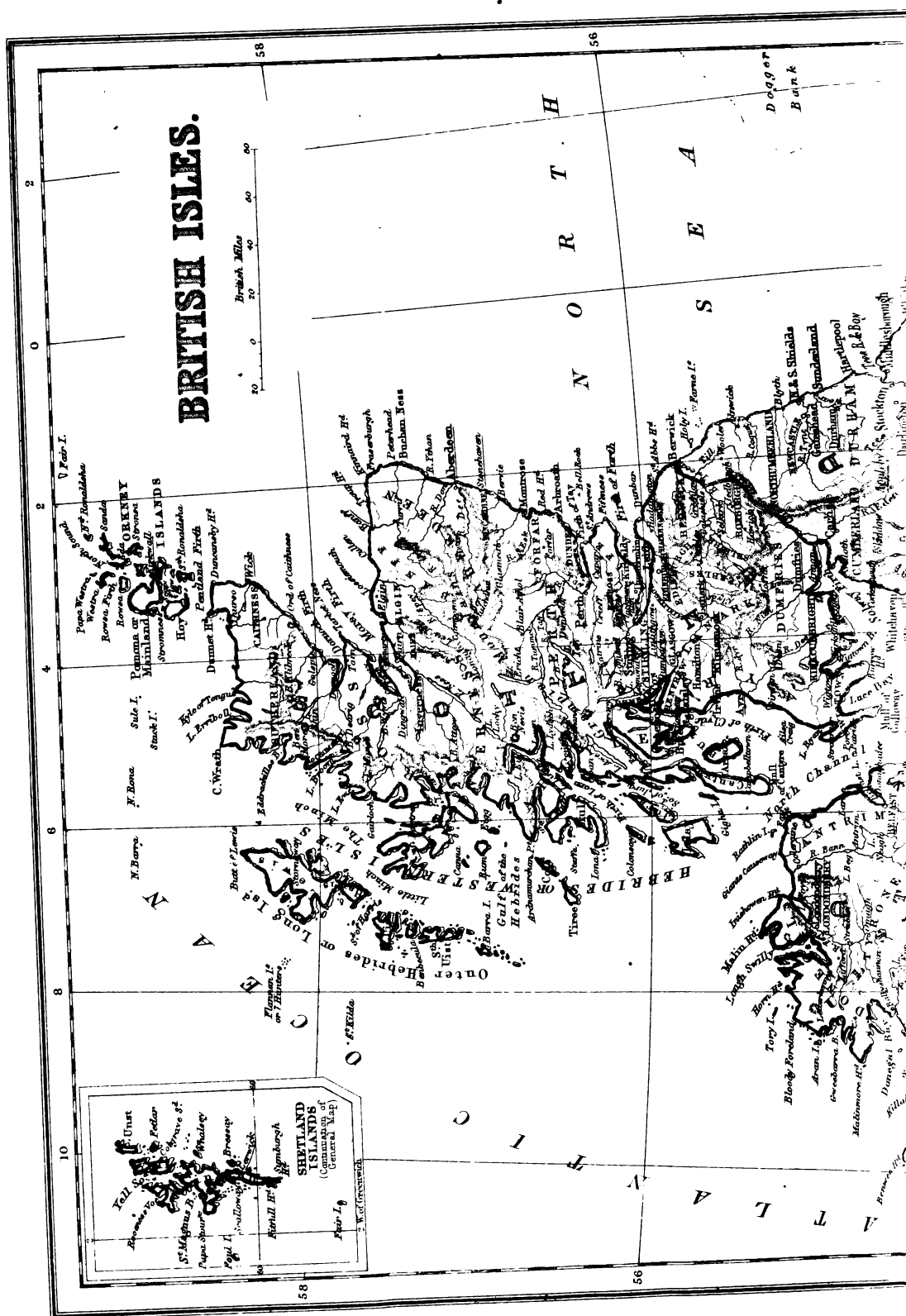
WEST INDIAN Colonies (Maps 15 and 16).—The following Table gives a list of the British Possessions in the West Indies, with their areas and population, and the date of their acquisition by Britain. With the exception of Belize, which is on the mainland of Central America, and GUIANA, on the mainland of South America, they are all islands in the West Indian Archipelago.

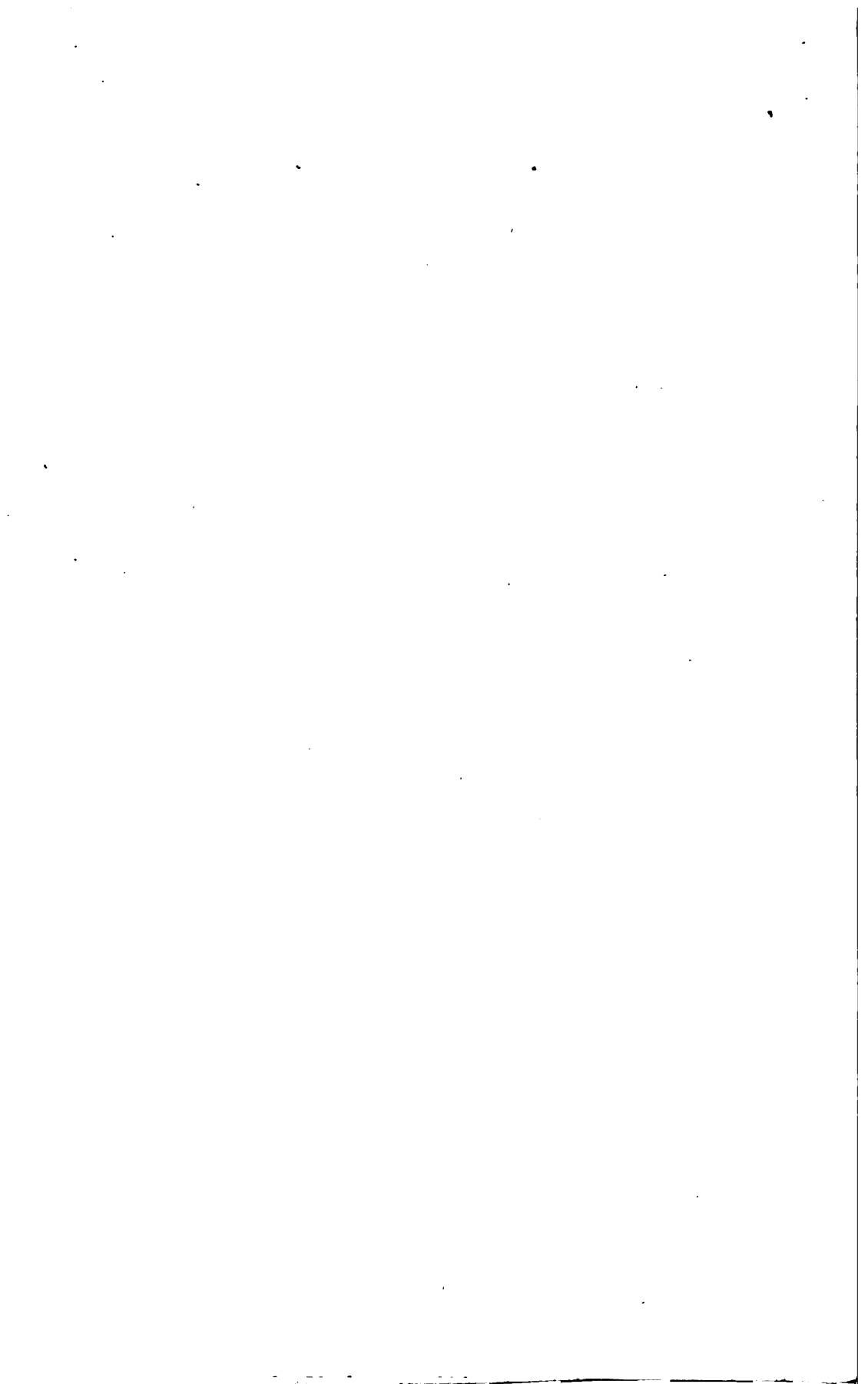
Name of Colony.	Area.	Population.	When Acquired.
Jamaica	6,400	441,264	1655
British Honduras or Belize	13,500	25,635	1650
Bahama or Lucayo Island	3,021	35,487	1783
Turk and Caicos Islands	...	4,372	...
Trinidad	1,754	84,438	1797
Barbadoes	166	152,727	1625
Grenada	133	35,230	1783
St. Vincent	131	21,755	1783
Tobago	97	15,410	1793
St. Lucia	250	28,135	1803
Dominica	291	25,666	1759
Antigua and Barbuda	183	37,125	1632
Montserrat	47	7,642	1632
Nevis	50	9,822	1628
St. Christopher	103	24,440	1702
Virgin Islands	57	6,051	1763
Anguilla or Snake Island	25	2,500	1640
British Guiana	76,000	155,026	1803
Total British West Indies	102,208	1,112,725	

FALKLAND ISLANDS (Map 16E), a group in the South Atlantic. Area, 7,600 square miles; population, 592. Taken in 1665.

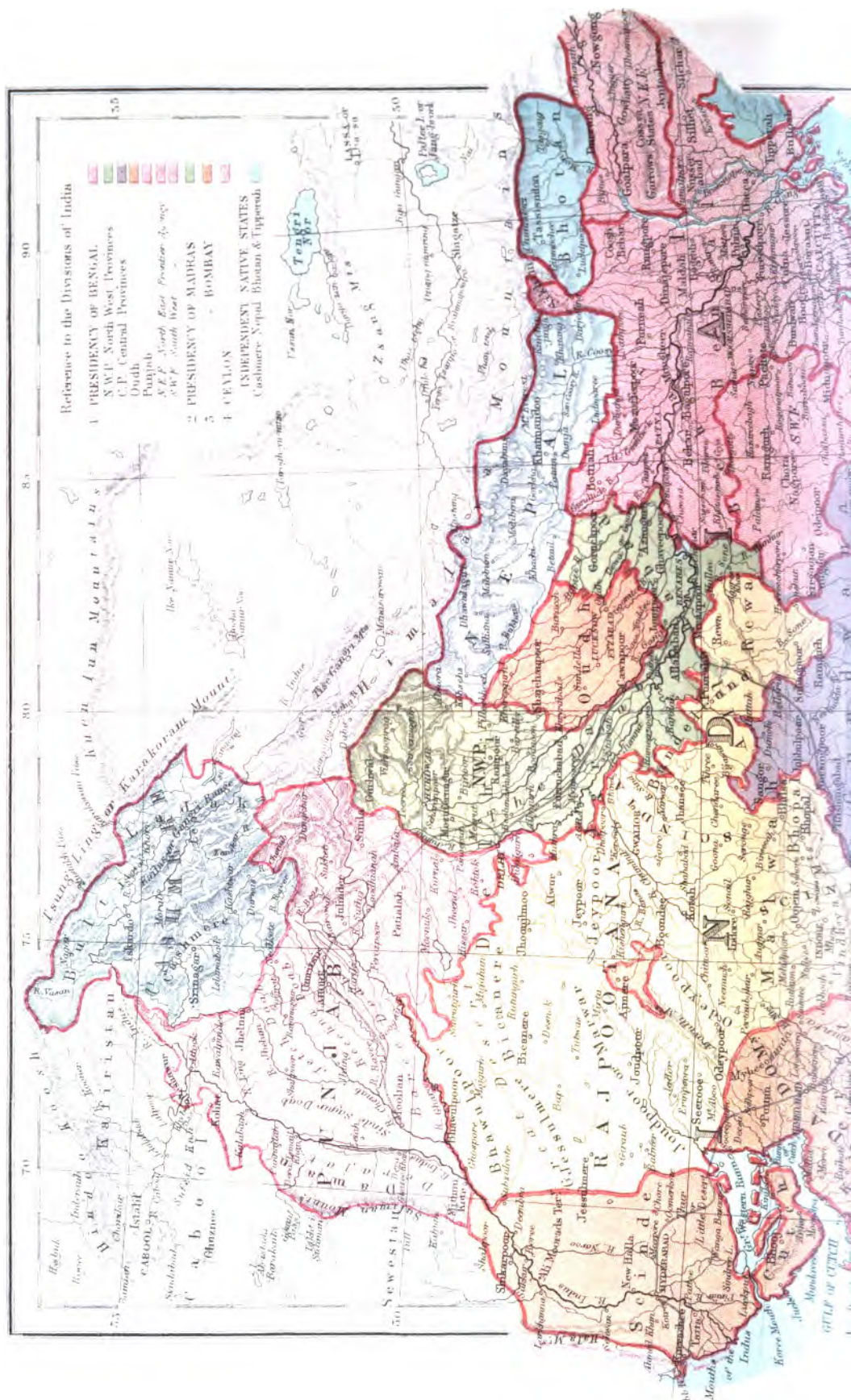


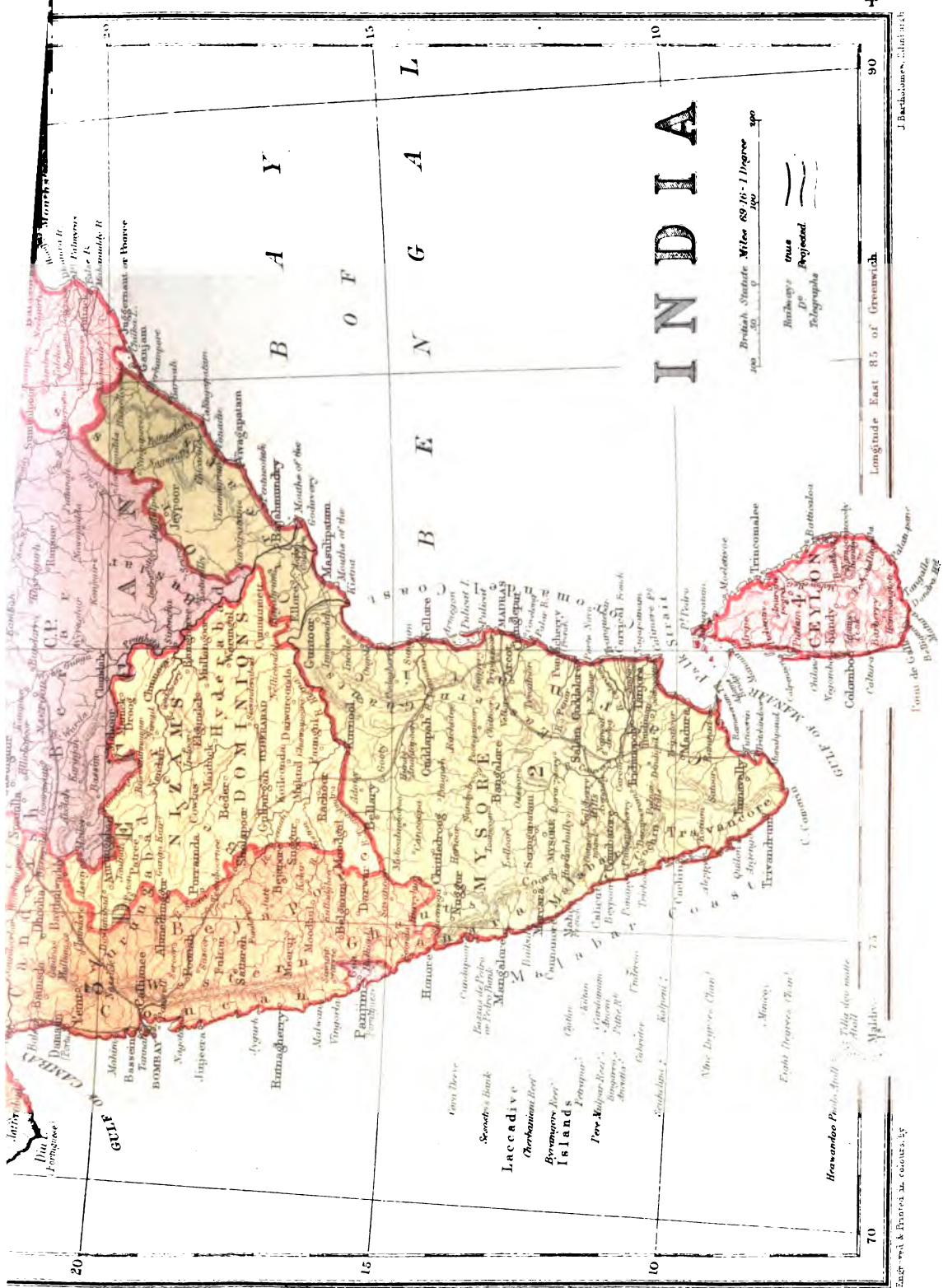
Unst
Peter
Yell
S. Magnus
Papa Stour
Egil
Lerwick
Brimsby
Sumburgh
SHETLAND ISLANDS
(Commission of General M.P.)
Fair Isle









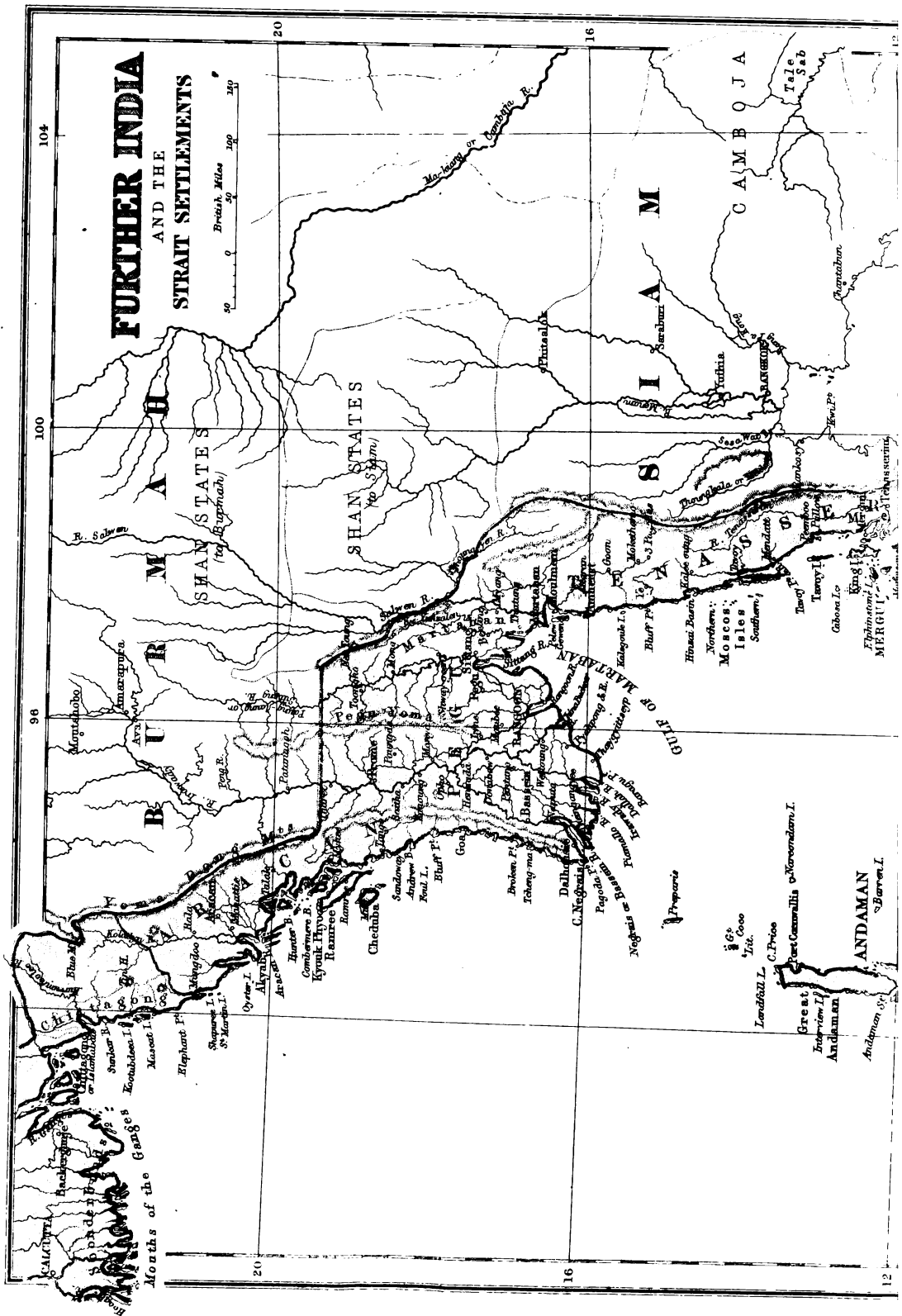


INDIA

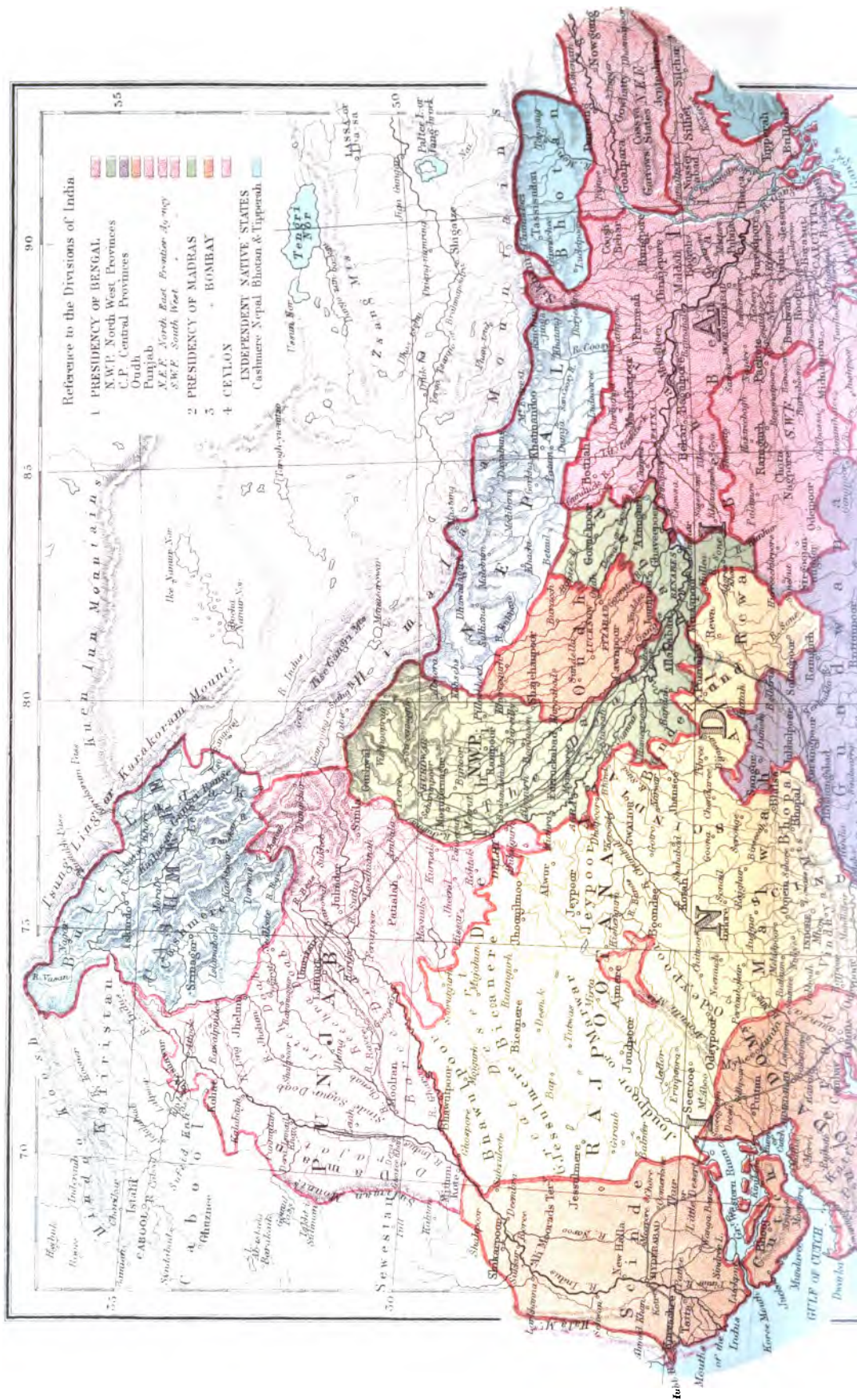
British Statute Miles 69 16-1 Degree 100 30 10

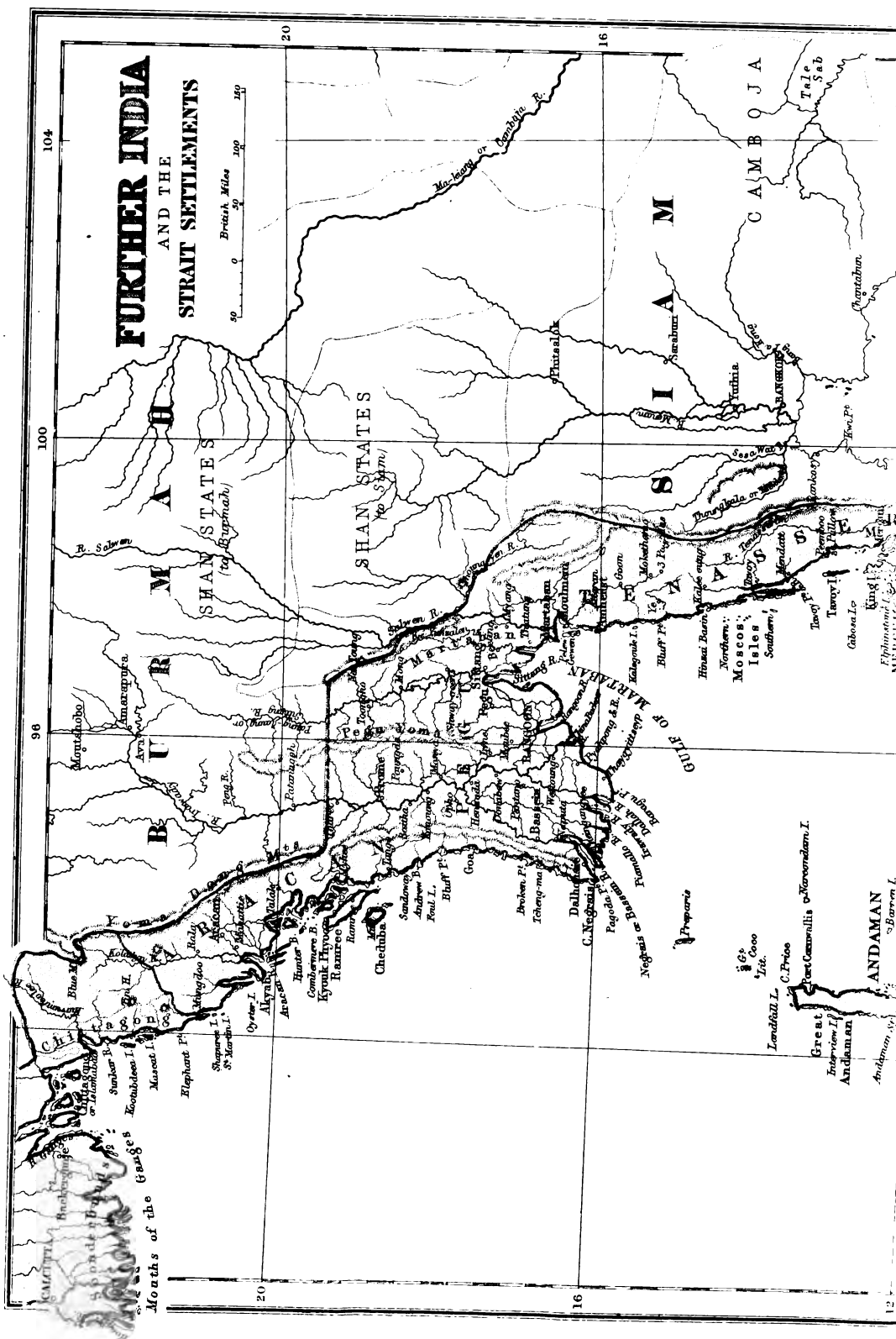
Railways
Rivers
Telegraphs

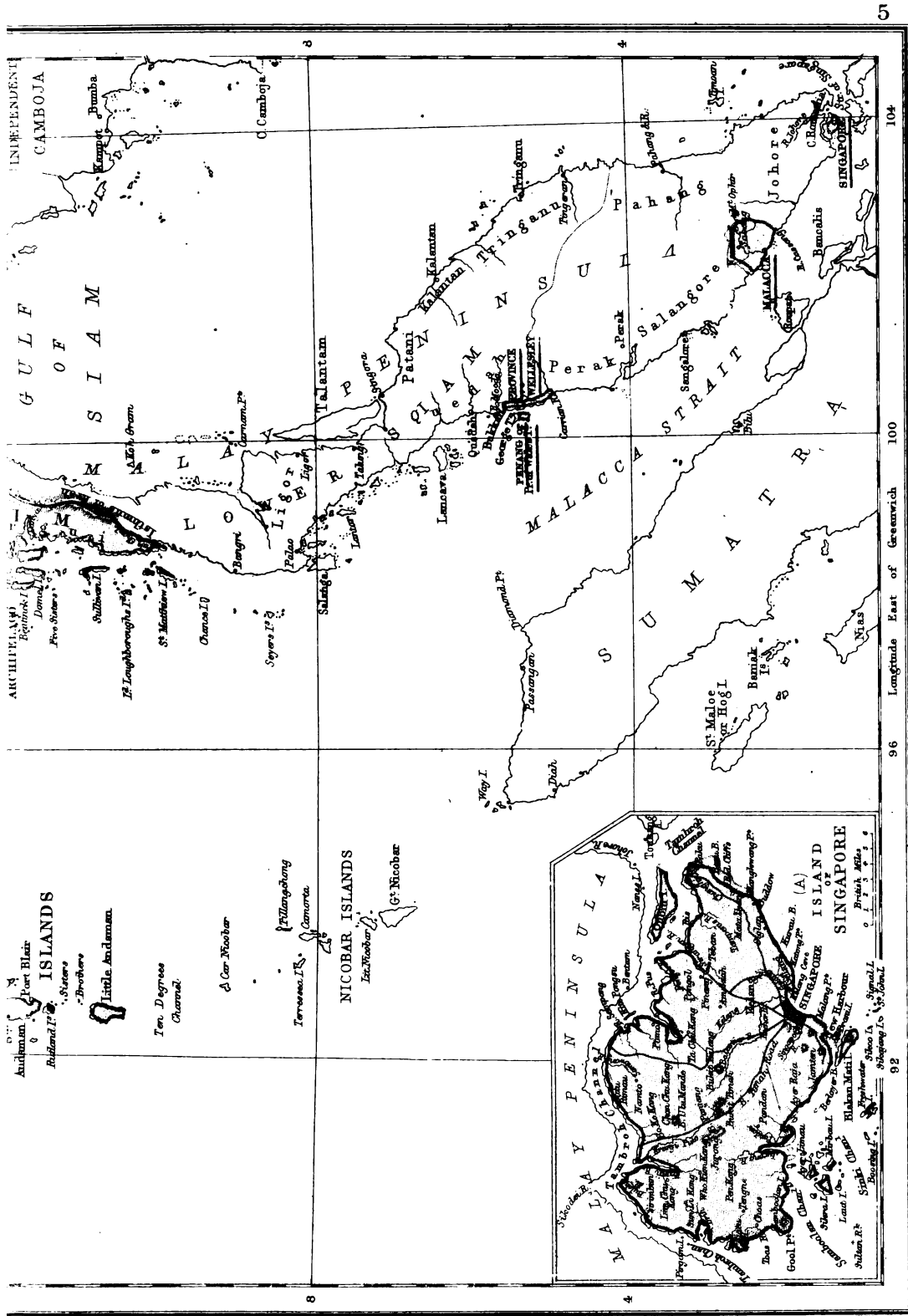
Longitude East 85 of Greenwich





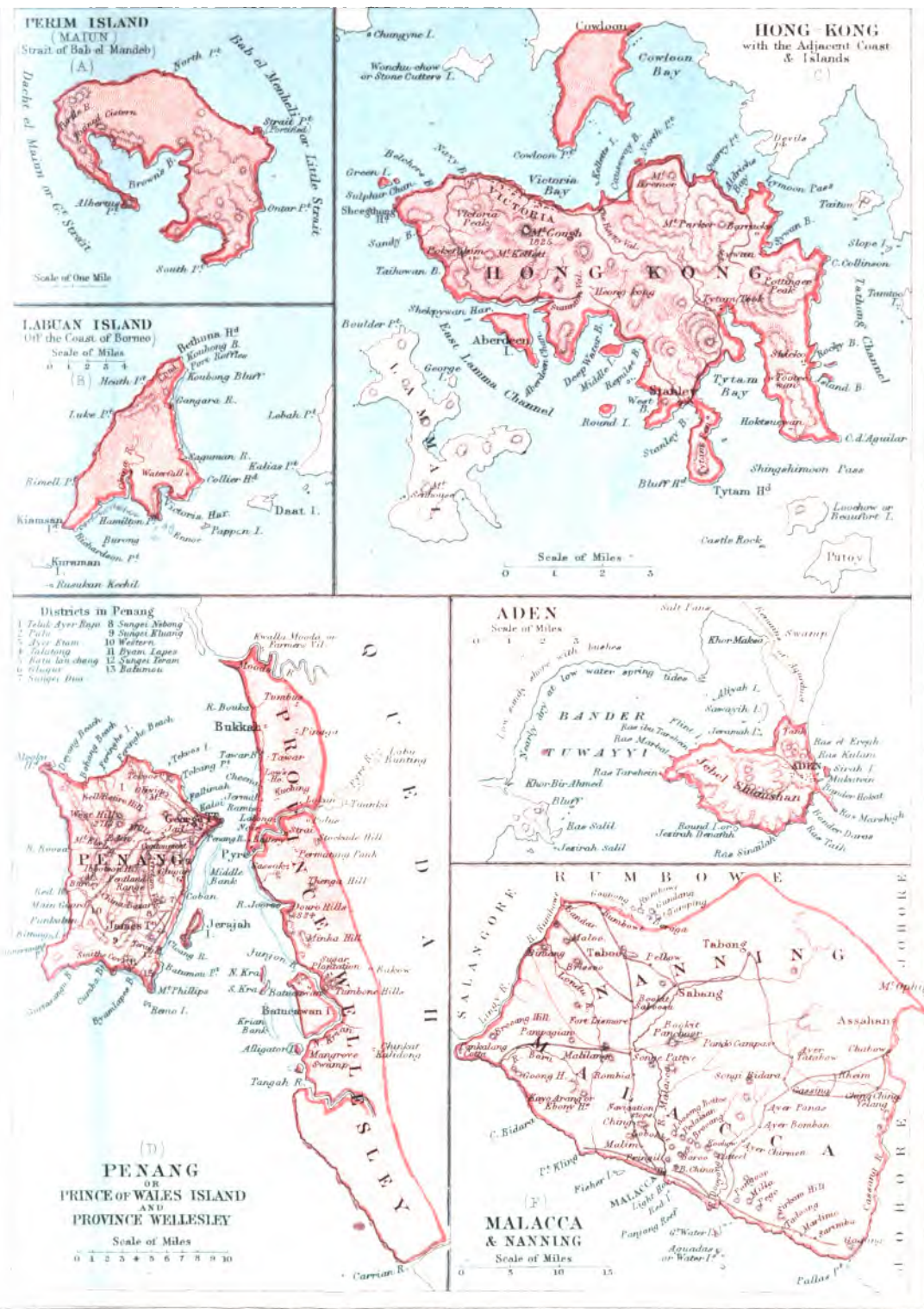


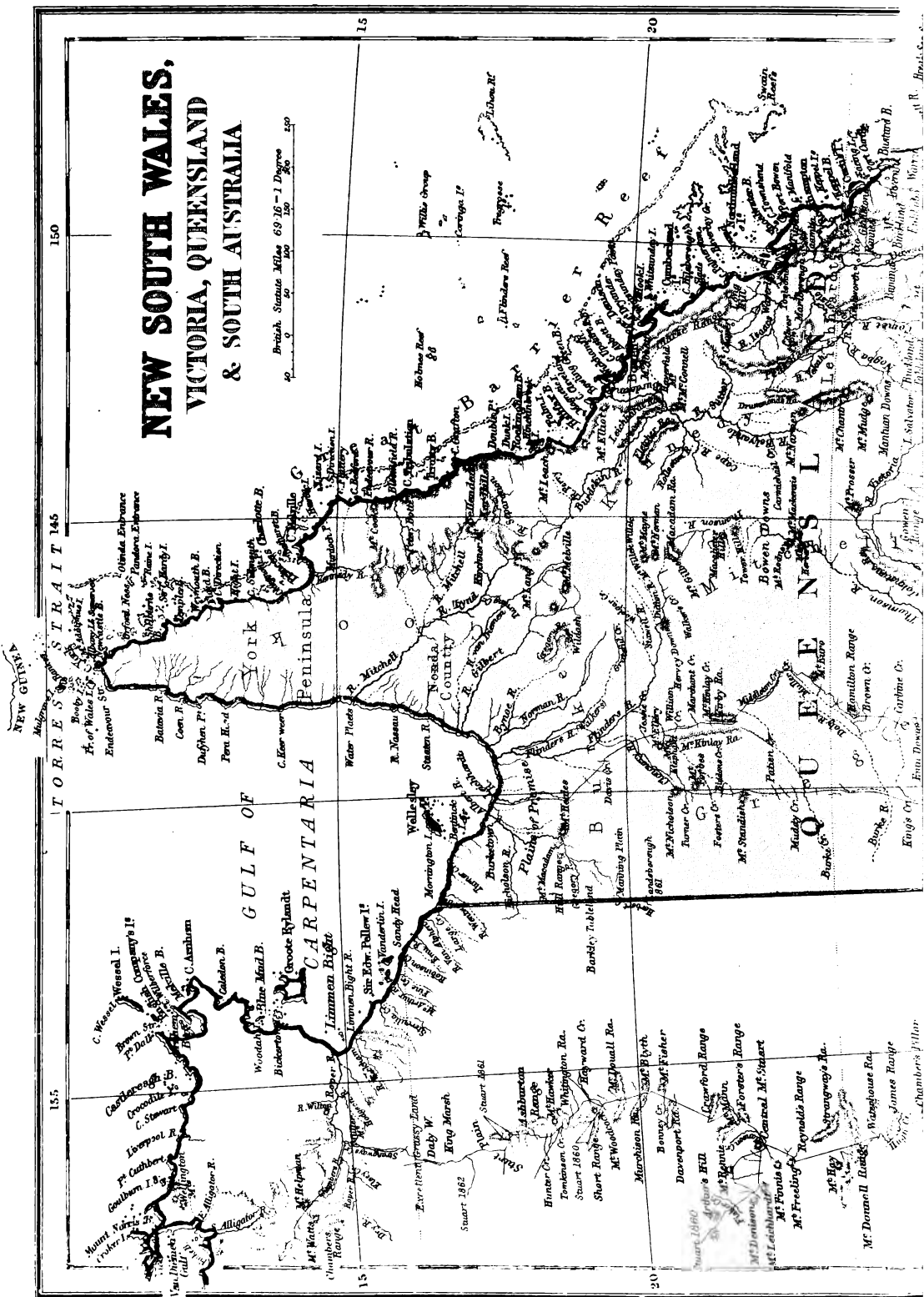




5
J. Bartholomew Edinburgh.
104
100
96
Longitude East of Greenwich
92

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NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND & SOUTH AUSTRALIA

British Statute Miles 69 1/2 - 1 Degree

150

TORRES STRAIT 145

155

15

20

15

20

NEW GUINEA

TORRES STRAIT 145

GULF OF
CARPENTARIA

Peninsula

QUEENSLAND

TORRES STRAIT 145

155

15

20

15

20

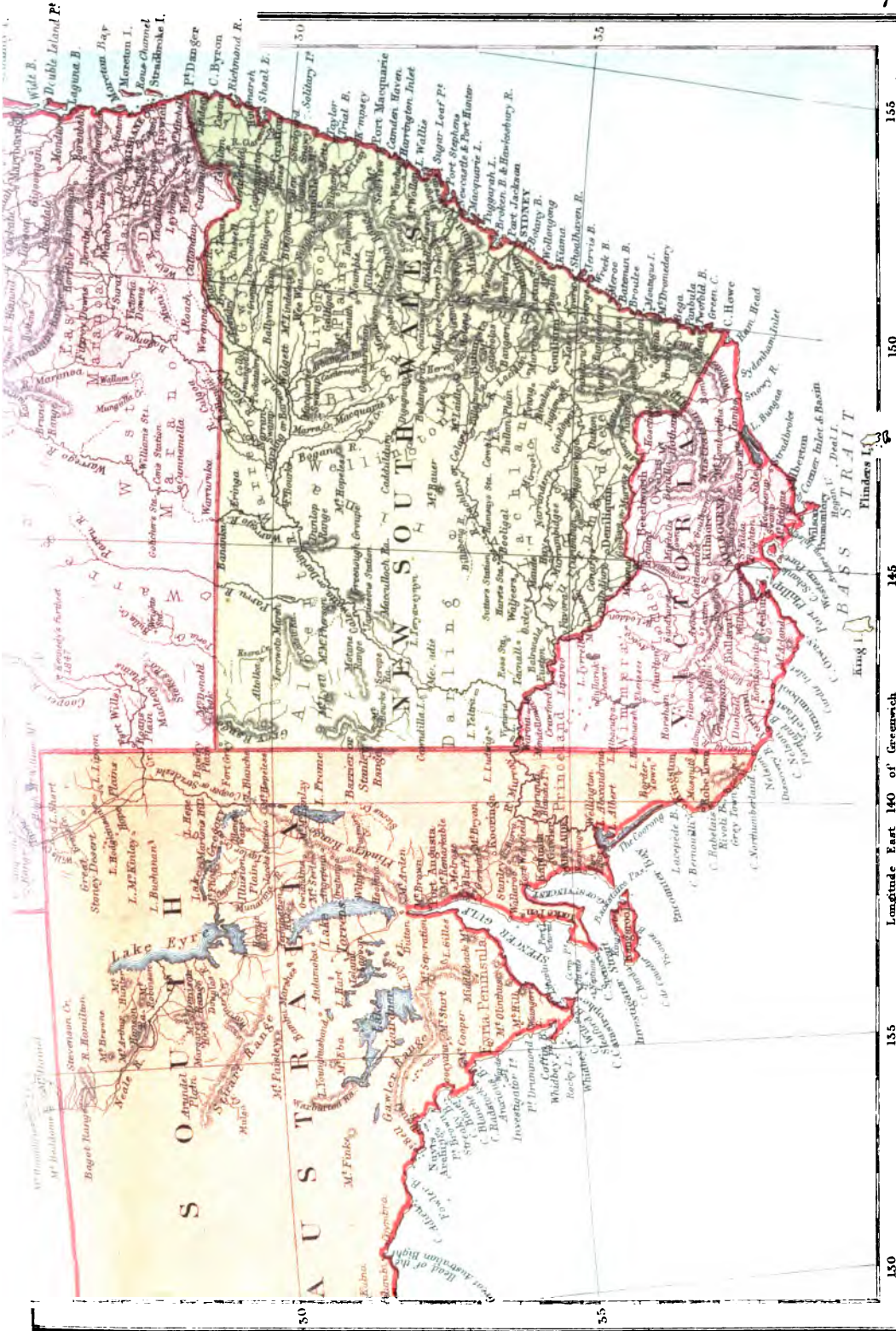
NEW GUINEA

TORRES STRAIT 145

GULF OF
CARPENTARIA

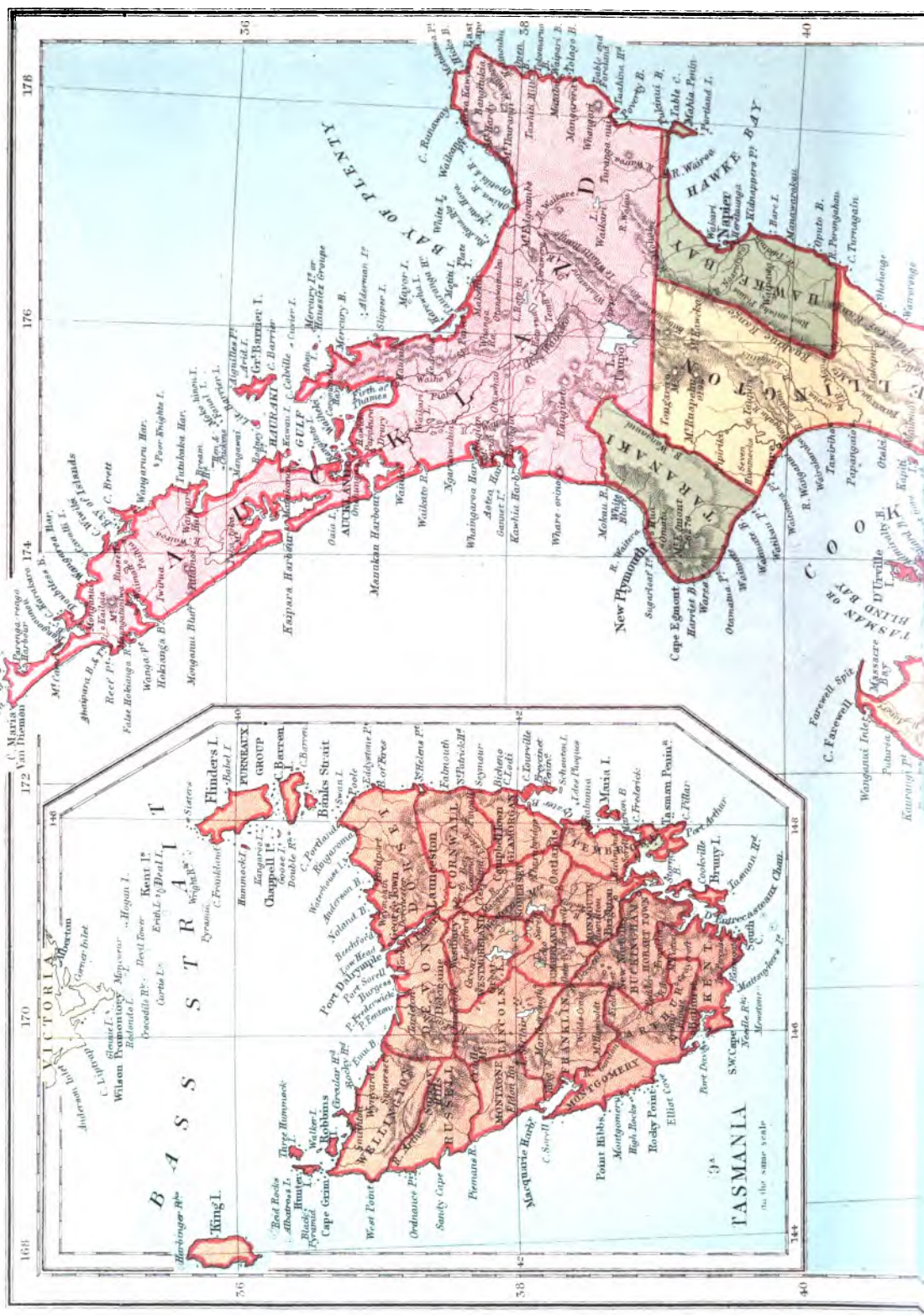
Peninsula

QUEENSLAND

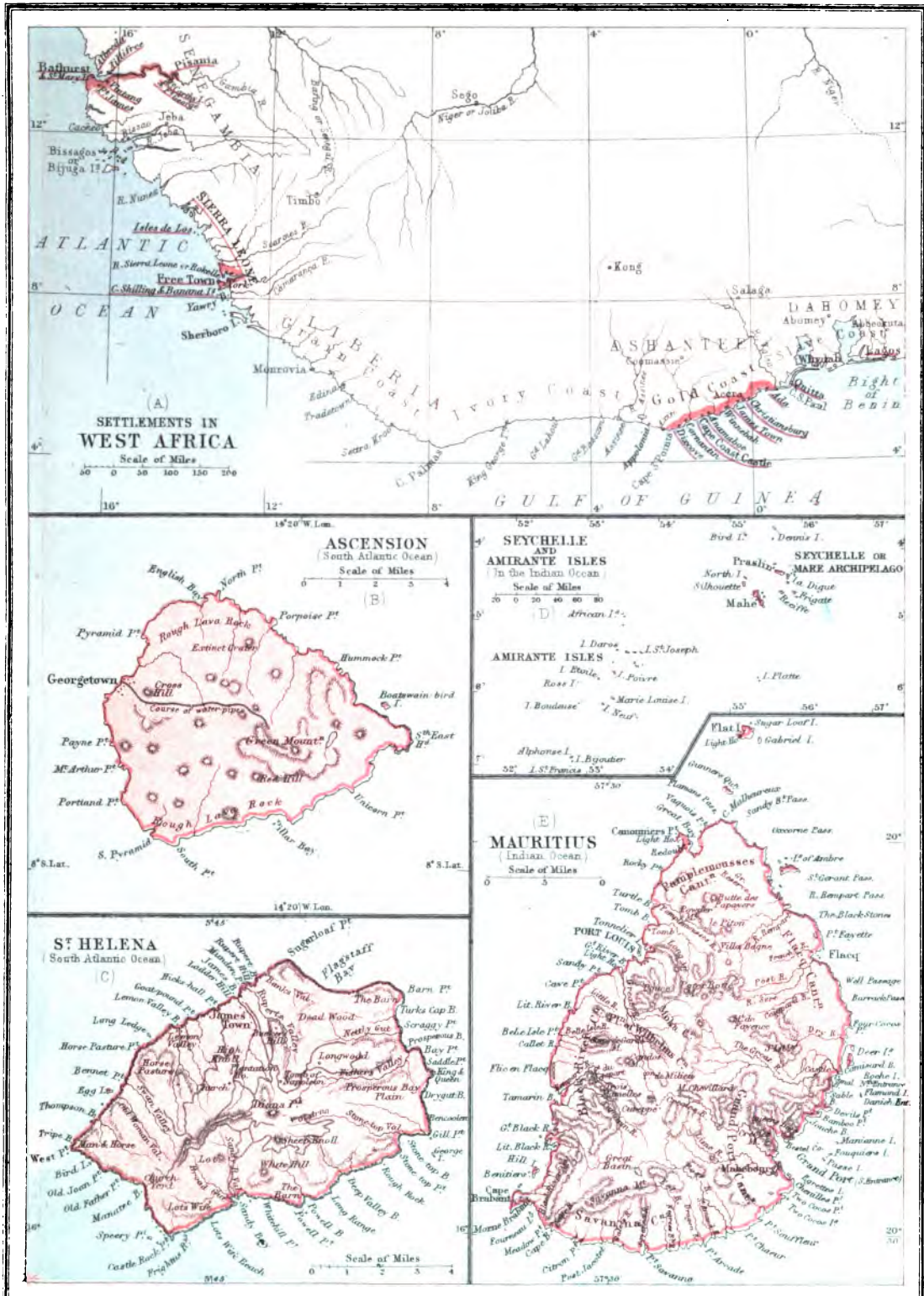


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West 100 of Greenwich

90

80

70

J. Bartholomew, Edinburgh.

11-11-11

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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9

10

11

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13

14

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22

23

DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUND &c.

British Miles 0 40 80 120 140

Reference to Smaller Counties in Ontario or Upper Canada.

1 Essex	15 Halton
2 Northwell	16 Peel
3 Lambton	17 Carleton
4 Middlesex	18 Durham
5 Elgin	19 Northumberland
6 Norfolk	20 Pr. Edward
7 Oxford	21 Lennox
8 York	22 Frontenac
9 Waterloo	23 Grenville
10 Brant	24 Dundas
11 Haldimand	25 Russell
12 Welland	26 Stormont
13 Monck	27 Prescott
14 Wentworth	28 Glengary

Reference to Smaller Counties in Quebec or Lower Canada.

1 Argenteuil	15 St. Hyacinthe	29 Sherbrooke
2 Two Mountains	16 Noville	30 Stanstead
3 Terrebonne	17 Iberville	31 Compton
4 L'Assomption	18 St. John	32 Beauce
5 Veatchville	19 Missisquoi	33 Megantic
6 Soulange	20 Brune	34 Lotbiniere
7 Huntingdon	21 Sheffield	35 Levi
8 Beaufort	22 Bagot	36 Dorchester
9 Chateaugay	23 Drummond	37 Belchasse
10 Naperville	24 Yamaska	38 Montmagny
11 La Prairie	25 Nicolet	
12 Chambly	26 Arthabasca	
13 Vercheres	27 Wolfe	
14 Richelieu	28 Richmond	

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